

Panaji, 11th August, 1988 (Sravana 20, 1910)

SERIES I No. 19

OFFICIAL GAZETTE

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

GOVERNMENT OF GOA

General Administration and Coordination Department

Notification

GAC-20-231/74-Part file

The Government of Goa is pleased to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Services (Allotment of Residential Accommodation) Rules as follows, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*— (1) These rules may be called the Goa Civil Services (Allotment of Residential Accommodation) (Amendment) Rules, 1988.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. *Amendment of rule 6.*— In clause (a) of rule 6 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Civil Services (Allotment of Residential Accommodation) Rules, for the existing table, following table shall be substituted, namely:—

Class of House	Meant for Officers drawing	Plinth area
A Class I	Less than Rs. 950/-.	400 s. ft.
B Class II	Less than Rs. 1,500/- but not less than Rs. 950/-.	600 s. ft.
C Class III	Less than Rs. 2,800/- but not less than Rs. 1,500/-.	770 s. ft.
D Class IV	Less than Rs. 3,600/- but not less than Rs. 2,800/-.	1130 s. ft.
E Class V	Less than Rs. 4,500/- but not less than Rs. 3,600/-.	1770 s. ft. including servants' quarter — 100 s. ft. (½ garage).
F Class VI	Less than Rs. 6,700/- but not less than Rs. 4,500/-.	2100 s. ft. 450 s. ft. two servants' quarters. 225 s. ft. garage.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

A. V. Pimenta, Under Secretary (GA).

Panaji, 1st August, 1988.

Public Health Department

Notification

43/6/80-PHD

In Government Notification of even No. dated 2-3-1988 published in Official Gazette Series I, No. 53 dated 31-3-1988 regarding rules for admission to the P. G. Degree and Diploma Course of the University of Goa at the Goa Medical College, the following shall be added as condition (iii) below item III-Eligibility, Preference and order of Merit—

1) Eligibility:

(iii) must have resided in the State of Goa for a minimum period of 10 years preceding the last date for the receipt of applications. If, however, some seats are left over, such seats will be offered to those applicants who do not fulfil this residency requirement according to the order of preference laid down at item III (2) under "Preference".

This provision shall come into immediate effect and shall be applicable for the June/July, 1988 admissions for P.G. Courses.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

L. J. Menezes Pais, Under Secretary (Health).

Panaji, 13th July, 1988.

Department of Labour

Notification

26/6/86-ILD

Whereas certain draft rules to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Factories Rules, 1985 were published as required by sub-section (1) of section 115 of the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act 63 of 1948), in the Official Gazette, Series I, No. 45 dated 5-2-1987 under Notification No. 26/6/86-ILD dated 9-12-1986 of the Industries and Labour Department, Government of Goa, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby within three months from the date of publication of the said Notification in the Official Gazette;

And whereas the said Gazette was made available to the public on 5-2-1987;

And whereas no objections and suggestions have been received from the public on the said draft by the Government;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 112 of the Factories Act, 1948 (Central Act 63 of 1948), the Government of Goa hereby makes the following rules so as to amend the Goa, Daman and Diu Factories Rules, 1985, namely:—

1. **Short title and commencement.**—(1) These rules may be called the Goa Factories (First Amendment) Rules, 1988.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. **Amendment of rule 131.**—In rule 131 of the Goa, Daman and Diu Factories Rules, 1985—(i) after item XXIV, the following items shall be inserted, namely:—

“XXV. Manufacture of Rayon by Viscose process.

XXVI. Handling and processing of Highly flammable liquids and flammable compressed gases.”

(ii) After Schedule XXIV, the following new Schedules shall be inserted, namely:—

SCHEDULE XXV

Manufacture of Rayon by Viscose Process

1. **Definitions.**—For the purpose of this Schedule:—

(a) “approved” means approved for the time being in writing by the Chief Inspector;

(b) “breathing apparatus” means a helmet or face piece with necessary connections by means of which the person using it in a poisonous, asphyxiating or irritant atmosphere, breathes unpolluted air;

(c) “churn” means the vessel in which alkali Cellulose pulp is treated with carbon disulphide;

(d) “dumping” means transfer of cellulose xanthate from a dry churn to a dissolver;

(e) “efficient exhaust” means localised ventilation by mechanical means for the removal of any gas or vapour so as to prevent it from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed to be efficient if it fails to control effectively any gas or vapour generated at the point where such gas or fume originates;

(f) “fume process” means any process in which carbon disulphide or hydrogen sulphide is produced, used or given off;

(g) “life belt” means a belt made of leather or other suitable material which can be securely fastened round the body with a suitable length of rope attached to it, each of which is sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of a man;

(h) “protective equipment” means apron, goggles, face shields, foot wear, gloves and overalls made of suitable materials.

2. **Ventilation.**—(1) In all workrooms where a fume process is carried on, adequate ventilation by natural or mechanical means shall be provided so as to control, in association with other control measures, the Concentration of Carbon-disulphide and hydrogen sulphide in the air of every work environment within the permissible limits.

(2) Notwithstanding the requirements in subparagraph (1) an efficient exhaust draught shall be provided and maintained to control the concentration of Carbon-di-sulphide and hydrogen sulphide in the air at the following locations:—

(a) dumping hoppers of dry churns,

(b) spinning machines,

(c) trio rollers and cutters used in staple fibre spinning,

(d) hydro-extractors for yarn cakes,

(e) after treatment processes, and

(f) spin baths.

(3) In so far as the spinning machines and trio rollers and cutters used in staple fibre spinning are concerned, they shall be, for the purpose of ensuring the effectiveness of the exhaust draught to be provided as required in subparagraph (2), enclosed as fully as practicable and provided with suitable shutters in sections to enable the required operations to be carried out without giving rise to undue quantities of carbon-di-sulphide and hydrogen sulphide escaping to the work environment.

(4) No dry churn shall be opened after completion of reaction without initially exhausting the residual vapours of carbon-di-sulphide by operation of a suitable and efficient arrangement for exhausting the vapours which shall be continued to be operated as long as the churn is kept opened.

(5) Whenever any ventilation apparatus normally required for the purpose of meeting the requirements in subparagraphs (2), (3) and (4) is ineffective, fails, or is stopped for any purpose whatsoever, all persons shall be required to leave the work areas where the equipment or processes specified in the above said subparagraphs are in use, as soon as possible, and in any case not later than 15 minutes after such an occurrence.

(6) (i) All ventilating systems provided for the purposes as required in subparagraphs (2), (3) and (4) shall be examined and inspected once every week by a responsible person. It shall be thoroughly examined and tested by a competent person once in every period of 12 months. Any defects found by such examinations or test shall be rectified forthwith.

(ii) A register containing particulars of such examinations and tests, and the state of the systems and the repairs or alterations (if any) found to be necessary shall be kept and shall be available for inspection by an Inspector.

3. **Waste from spinning machines.**—Waste yarn from the spinning machines shall be deposited in suitable containers provided with close fitting covers. Such waster shall be disposed off as quickly as possible after decontamination.

4. **Lining of dry churns.** — The inside surface of all dry churns shall be coated with a non-sticky paint so that cellulose xanthate will not stick to the surface of the churn. Such coating be maintained in good condition.

5. **Air monitoring.** — (1) To ensure the effectiveness of the control measures, monitoring of Carbon-di-sulphide and hydrogen sulphide in air shall be carried out once atleast in every shift and the record of the results so obtained shall be entered in a register specially maintained for the purposes.

(2) For the purpose of the requirement in sub-paragraph (1), instantaneous gas detector tubes shall not be used. Samples shall be collected over a duration of not less than 10 minutes and analysed by an approved method. The locations where such monitoring is to be done shall be as directed by the Inspector.

(3) If the concentration of either carbon disulphide or hydrogen sulphide exceeds the permissible limits for such vapour or gas as laid down in rule 138, suitable steps shall be taken for controlling the concentrations in air of such contaminants. A report of such occurrences shall be sent to the Chief Inspector forthwith.

6. **Prohibition to remain in fume process room.** — No person during his intervals for meal, or rest shall remain in any room wherein fume process is carried on.

7. **Prohibition relating to employment of young persons.** — No young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any fume process or in any room in which any such process is carried on.

8. **Protective equipment.** — (1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good conditions protective equipment as specified in the Table for use of persons employed in the processes referred to therein.

TABLE

Process	Protective Equipment
1. Dumping	Overalls, face-shields, gloves and footwear all made of suitable materials.
2. Spinning	Suitable aprons, gloves and footwear.
3. Process involving or likely to involve contact with viscose solution	Suitable gloves and footwear.
4. Handling of Sulphur	Suitable chemical goggles.
5. Any other process involving contact with hazardous chemicals	Protective equipment as may be directed by the Chief Inspector by an order in writing.

(2) A suitable room, rooms or lockers shall be provided exclusively for the storage of all the protective equipment supplied to workers and no such equipments shall be stored at any place other than the room, rooms or lockers so provided.

9. **Breathing apparatus etc.** — (1) There shall be provided in every factory where fume process is carried on, sufficient supply of —

(a) breathing apparatus,

(b) Oxygen and suitable appliances for its administration, and

(c) life belts.

(2) (i) The breathing apparatus and other appliances referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be maintained in good condition and kept in appropriate locations so as to be readily available.

(ii) The breathing apparatus and other appliances referred to in clauses (a) and (b) of sub-paragraph (1) shall be cleaned and disinfected at suitable intervals and thoroughly inspected once every month by a responsible person.

(iii) A record of the maintenance and of the condition of the breathing apparatus and other appliances referred to in sub-paragraph (1) shall be entered in a register provided for that purpose which shall be readily available for inspection by an Inspector.

(3) Sufficient number of workers shall be trained and periodically retrained in the use of breathing apparatus and administering artificial respiration so that at least 2 such trained persons would be available during all the working hours in each room in which fume process is carried on.

(4) Breathing apparatus shall be kept properly labelled in clean, dry, light-proof cabinets and if liable to be affected by fumes, shall be protected by placing them in suitable containers.

(5) No person shall be employed to perform any work specified in sub-paragraph (1) for which breathing apparatus is necessary to be provided under the sub-paragraph, unless he has been fully instructed in the proper use of that equipment.

(6) No breathing apparatus provided in pursuance of sub-paragraph (1) which has been worn by a person shall be worn by another person unless it has been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected since last being worn and the person has been fully instructed in the proper use of that equipment.

10. **Electric fittings.** — All electric fittings in any room in which carbon-disulphide is produced, used or given off or is likely to be given off into the work environment, other than a spinning room, shall be of flame-proof construction and all electric conductors shall either be enclosed in metal conduit or be lead-sheathed.

11. **Prohibition relating to smoking, etc.** — No person shall smoke or carry matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing a naked light or spark in a room in which fume process is carried on. A notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers shall be pasted in prominent locations in the plant prohibiting smoking and carrying of matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing naked light or spark into such room:

Provided that fire, naked light or other means of producing a naked light or spark may be carried on in such room only when required for the purposes

of the process itself under the direction of a responsible person.

12. Washing and bathing facilities.— (1) There shall be provided and maintained in a clean state and in good repair for the use of all workers employed in the processes covered by the Schedule, adequate washing and bathing places having a constant supply of water under cover at the rate of one such place for every 25 persons employed.

(2) The washing places shall have stand pipes placed at intervals of not less than one metre.

(3) Not less than one half of the total number of washing places shall be provided with bathrooms.

(4) Sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material shall be provided:

Provided that such towels shall be supplied individually for each worker if so ordered by the Inspector.

(5) Sufficient supply of soap and nail brushes shall be provided.

13. Rest room.— (1) A rest room shall be provided for the workers engaged in doffing operations of filament yarn spinning process.

(2) Such rest room shall be provided with fresh air supply and adequate seating arrangement.

14. Cautionary notice and instruction.— (1) The following cautionary notice shall be prominently displayed in each fume process room.

"Cautionary Notice:

1. Carbon disulphide (CS_2) and Hydrogen Sulphide (H_2S) which may be present in this room are hazardous to health.
2. Follow safety instructions.
3. Use protective equipment and breathing apparatus as and when required.
4. Smoking is strictly prohibited in this area."

This notice shall be in a language understood by the majority of the workers and displayed where it can be easily and conveniently read. If any worker is illiterate, effective steps shall be taken to explain carefully to him the contents of the notice so displayed.

(2) Arrangements shall be made to instruct each worker employed in any room in which a fume process is carried on regarding the health hazards connected with their work and the preventive measures and methods to protect themselves. Such instructions shall be given on his first employed and repeated periodically.

(3) Simple and special instructions shall be framed to ensure that effective measures will be carried out in case of emergency involving escape of carbon disulphide and hydrogen sulphide. These instructions shall be displayed in the concerned areas and workers shall be instructed and trained in the actions to be taken in such emergencies.

15. Medical facilities and records of examinations and tests.— (1) The occupier of each factory to which this Schedule applies, shall—

(a) employ a qualified medical officer for medical surveillance of the workers employed in the fume process whose employment shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories; and

(b) provide to the said medical officer all the necessary facilities for the purpose referred to in clause (a).

(2) The record of medical examination and appropriate tests carried out by the said medical officer shall be maintained in a separate register approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories, which shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

16. Medical Examination by the Certifying Surgeon

— (1) Every worker employed in the fume process shall be examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 15 days of his first employment. Such examination shall include tests for estimation of exposure coefficient (iodine azide test on urine), and cholestoral as well as Electrocardiogram (ECG) and Central Nervous System (CNS) tests. No worker shall be allowed to work after 15 days of his first employment in the factory unless certified fit for such employment by the Certifying Surgeon.

(2) Every worker employed in the fume process shall be re-examined by a Certifying Surgeon at least once in every twelve calendar months. Such examination shall, wherever the certifying surgeon considers appropriate, include all the tests as specified in sub-paragraph (1).

(3) The Certifying Surgeon after examining a worker, shall issue a Certificate of Fitness in Form 30. The record of re-examinations carried out shall be entered in the Certificate and the Certificate shall be kept in the custody of the Manager of the factory. The record of each examination carried out under sub-paragraphs (1) and (2), including the nature and the results of the tests shall also be entered by a Certifying Surgeon in a health register in Form 31.

(4) The Certificate of Fitness and the Health Register shall be kept readily available for inspection by the Inspector.

(5) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of the opinion that a worker is no longer fit for employment in the fume process on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to the health of the worker, he shall make record of his findings in the said certificate and the Health Register. The entry of his findings in those documents should also include the period for which he considers that the said person is unfit for work in the fume process.

(6) No person who has been found unfit to work as said in sub-paragraph (5) above shall be re-employed or permitted to work in the fume process unless the Certifying Surgeon, after further examination again certified him fit for employment in such process.

17. **Exemptions.** — If in respect of any factory, the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances or infrequency of the processes or for any other reason, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule is not necessary for protection of the workers in the factory, the Chief Inspector may by a certificate in writing, which he may at his discretion revoke at any time, exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions, if any, as he may specify therein.

SCHEDULE XXVI

Handling and Processing of Highly Flammable Liquids and Flammable Compressed Gases

1. **Application.** — These rules will be applicable to all factories where highly flammable liquids or flammable compressed gases are manufactured, stored, handled or used.

2. **Definition.** — For the purpose of this schedule—

(a) "highly flammable liquid" means any liquid including its solution, emulsion or suspension which when tested in a manner specified by sections 14 and 15 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (Central Act. 30 of 1934), gives off flammable vapours at a temperature less than 32 degrees centigrade;

(b) "flammable compressed gas" means flammable compressed gas as defined in section 2 of the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (unfired) Rules, 1981 framed under the Explosives Act, 1884.

3. **Storage.** — (1) Every flammable liquid of flammable compressed gas used in every factory shall be stored in suitable fixed storage tank, or in suitable closed vessel located in a safe position under the ground, in the open or in a store room of adequate fire resistant construction.

(2) Except as necessary for use, operation or maintenance, every vessel or tank which contains or had contained a highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas shall be always kept closed and all reasonably practicable steps shall be taken to contain or immediately drain off to a suitable container any spill or leak that may occur.

(3) Every container, vessel, tank, cylinder, or store room used for storing highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas shall be clearly and in bold letters marked "Danger-Highly Flammable Liquid" or "Danger-Flammable Compressed Gas".

4. **Enclosed systems for conveying Highly Flammable Liquids.** — Wherever it is reasonably practicable, highly flammable liquids shall be conveyed within a factory in totally enclosed systems consisting of pipe lines, pumps and similar appliances from the storage tank or vessel to the point of use. Such enclosed systems shall be so designed, installed, operated and maintained as to avoid leakage or the risk of spilling.

5. **Preventing Formation of Flammable Mixture with Air.** — Wherever there is a possibility for leakage or spill of highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas from an equipment, pipe line, valve, joint or other part of a system, all practicable measures

shall be taken to contain, drain off or dilute such spills or leakage as to prevent formation or flammable mixture with air.

6. **Prevention of Ignition.** — (1) In every room, work place or other location where highly flammable liquid or flammable combustible gas is stored, conveyed, handled or used or where there is danger of fire or explosion from accumulation of highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas in air, all practicable measures shall be taken to exclude the sources of ignition. Such precautions shall include the following:

(a) All electrical apparatus shall either be excluded from the area of risk or they shall be of such construction and so installed and maintained as to prevent the danger of their being a source of ignition:

(b) effective measures shall be adopted for prevention of accumulation of static charges to a dangerous extent;

(c) No person shall wear or be allowed to wear any footwear having iron or steel nails or any other exposed ferrous materials which is likely to cause sparks by friction;

(d) Smoking, lighting or carrying of matches, lighters or smoking materials shall be prohibited;

(e) transmission belts with iron fasteners shall not be used; and

(f) all other precautions, as are reasonably practicable, shall be taken to prevent initiation of ignition from all other possible sources such as open flames, frictional sparks, overheated surface of machinery or plants, chemical or physical-chemical reaction and radiant heat.

7. **Prohibition of smoking.** — No person shall smoke in any place where highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas is present in circumstances that smoking would give rise to a risk of fire. The occupier shall take all practicable measures to ensure compliance with this requirement including display of a bold notice indicating prohibition of smoking at every place where this requirement applies.

8. **Fire Fighting.** — In every factory where highly flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas is manufactured, stored, handled or used, appropriate and adequate means of fighting a fire shall be provided. The adequacy and suitability of such means which expression includes the fixed and portable fire extinguishing systems, extinguishing material, procedures and the process of fire fighting, shall be to the standards and levels prescribed by the Indian Standards applicable, and in any case not inferior to the stipulations under rule 73.

9. **Exemptions.** — If in respect of any factory, the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances or infrequency of the processes or for any other reasons, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule is not necessary for protection of the workers in the factory, the Chief Inspector may by a certificate in writing, which he may at his discretion

revoke at any time, exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions subject to such conditions, if any, as he may specify therein.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

Subhash V. Elekar, Under Secretary (Industries and Labour).

Panaji, 29th February, 1988.

Legislature Department

Amendment

LA/B/2317/1988

In partial modification of Notification No. LA/927/81 dated 26th May, 1981 and subsequent Corrigendum No. LA/B/328/85 dated 11th February, 1985; The Governor of Goa is pleased to amend entry No. 7 and 12 of Sr. No. 2 of the Goa Legislature Department. (Non-Gazetted) Recruitment Rules 1981. Amendments are as under:

AMENDMENTS

1. (i) For the existing entry in column 7 substitute "Degree of a recognised University".
- (ii) Knowledge of Konkani and/or Marathi essential.
2. For the existing entry in column 12 substitute "Board".

By order and in the name of the Governor of Goa.

A. B. Ulman, Under Secretary (Legislature).

Panaji, 1st August, 1988.

Law (Legal and Legislative Affairs) Department

Notification

10-3-88/LA

The Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1988) which was promulgated by the President of India and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated the 26th May, 1988 is hereby republished for the general information of the public.

P. V. Kadnekar, Under Secretary (Drafting).

Panaji, 14th June, 1988.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 26th May, 1988/Jyaishta 5, 1910
(Saka)

THE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ORDINANCE, 1988

No. 3 of 1988

Promulgated by the President in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to prevent the misuse of religious institutions for political and other purposes.

Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Religious Institutions (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 1988;

(2) It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "ammunition" shall have the same meaning as in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Arms Act, 1959; 54 of 1959.

(b) "arms" shall have the same meaning as in clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Arms Act, 1959; 54 of 1959.

(c) "manager" in relation to a religious institution, means every person, including any religious functionary (by whatever name called), who, for the time being, either alone or in association with other persons, administers, manages or otherwise controls the affairs of that institution, its functions or properties;

(d) "political activity", includes any activity promoting or propagating the aims or objects of a political party or any cause, issue or question of a political nature by organising meetings, demonstrations, processions, collection or disbursement of funds, or by the issue of directions or decrees, or by any other means, and includes such activity by or on behalf of a person seeking election as a candidate for any election to Parliament, any State Legislature or any local authority;

(e) "political party" means an association or body of persons,—

(i) which is, or is deemed to be, registered with the Election Commission of India as a political party under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, as in force for the time being; or

(ii) which has set up candidates for election to any legislature, but is not so registered or deemed to be registered under the Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968; or

(iii) organised to carry on any political activity or to acquire or exercise political power through election or otherwise;

(f) "religious institution" means any place or premises used as a place of public religious worship, by whatever name or designation known.

3. *Prohibition of use of religious institutions for certain purposes.*—No religious institution or manager thereof shall use or allow the use of any premises belonging to, or under the control of, the institution,—

(a) for the promotion or propagation of any political activity; or

(b) for the harbouring of any person accused or convicted of an offence under any law for the time being in force; or

(c) for the storing of any arms or ammunition; or

(d) for keeping any goods or articles in contravention of any law for the time being in force; or

(e) for erecting or putting up any construction or fortification, including basements, bunkers, towers or walls without a valid licence or permission under any law for the time being in force; or

(f) for the carrying on of any unlawful or subversive act prohibited under any law for the time being in force or in contravention of any order made by any court; or

(g) for the doing of any act which promotes or attempts to promote disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities;

(h) for the carrying on of any activity prejudicial to the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India; or

(i) for the doing of any act in contravention of the provisions of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

61 of 1971;

4. *Restrictions on taking out arms and ammunition inside a religious institution.*—No religious institution or manager thereof shall allow the entry of any arms or ammunition or of any person carrying any arms or ammunition into the religious institution:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to—

(a) the wearing and carrying of a *kirpan* by any person professing the Sikh religion; or

(b) any arms which are used as part of any religious ceremony or ritual of the institution as established by custom or usage.

5. *Prohibition of use of funds of religious institutions for certain activities.*—No religious institution or manager thereof shall use or allow to be used any funds or other properties belonging to the institution for the benefit of any political party or for the purpose of any political activity or for the commission of any act which is punishable as an offence under any law.

6. *Prohibition of religious fora for propagating political ideas.*—No religious institution or manager thereof shall allow any ceremony, festival, congregation, procession or assembly organised or held under its auspices to be used for any political activity.

7. *Penalties.*—Where any religious institution or manager thereof contravenes the provisions of section 3, section 4, section 5 or section 6, the manager and every person connected with such contravention shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

8. *Disqualification of persons chargesheeted or convicted under this Ordinance.*—(1) Any manager or other person, being an employee of a religious institution shall, upon conviction for an offence under this Ordinance stand removed from his office or post and shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law, be disqualified for appointment in any religious institution as manager or in any other capacity for a period of six years from the date of his conviction.

(2) Where any person is accused of an offence under this Ordinance and a charge-sheet for the prosecution of such person is filed in any court and the court is of the opinion, after considering the charge-sheet and after hearing the prosecution and the accused, that a *prima facie* case exists, it shall pass an order or direction restraining the person from exercising the powers or discharging the duties of his office or post pending trial.

(3) Where any manager or other employee has been removed under sub-section (1), or restrained under sub-section (2), the vacancy arising out of such removal or restraint may be filled in the manner provided in the law applicable to the said religious institution.

9. *Certain persons bound to give information to police.*—Every manager or employee of a religious institution shall be bound to give information to the officer in charge of the police station within whose local jurisdiction the religious institution is situate, of any contravention or any impending contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance and any failure to do so, shall be punishable under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860.

R. VENKATARAMAN,
President.

S. RAMAIAH
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Notification

10-3-88/LA

The following Notification received from the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development), New Delhi, is hereby published for the general information of the public.

P. V. Kadnekar, Under Secretary (Drafting).

Panaji, 16th June, 1988.

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

(Department of Women and Child Development)

New Delhi, the 25th September, 1987

Notification

G.S.R. 821 (E). — In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sub-Section (3) of the Section 1 of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 (60 of 1986), the Central Government hereby appoints the 2nd Day of October, 1987 as the date on which the said Act shall come into force.

[File No. 9-90/86-WW(Pt.)]

Notification

10-3-88/LA

The Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 6 of 1988) which was promulgated by the President of India and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 1, dated the 2nd July, 1988 is hereby republished for the general information of the public.

P. V. Kadnekar, Under-Secretary (Drafting).

Panaji, 15th July, 1988.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 2nd July, 1988/Asadha 11, 1910
(Saka)

THE BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED (DETERMINATION OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES), ORDINANCE, 1988

No. 6 of 1988

Promulgated by the President in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India.

An Ordinance to empower the Central Government to determine the conditions of service of the officers and employees of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and for matters connected therewith.

Whereas for the purpose of making the conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited comparable with the conditions of service of the officers and employees of other public sector companies, it is necessary to empower the Central Government to determine the conditions of service of the officers and employees of the said Corporation;

And whereas a Bill to empower the Central Government to determine the conditions of service of the officers and employees of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and for matters connected therewith, has been passed by the House of the People and is pending in the Council of States;

And whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action to give effect to the provisions of the Bill;

Now Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) This Ordinance may be called the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Ordinance, 1988.

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.*— In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Burmah Shell” means the Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited, a foreign company within the meaning of section 591 of the Companies Act, 1956 as it existed immediately before the appointed day under the Burmah Shell (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1976;

1 of 1956.

2 of 1976.

(b) “Burmah Shell Refineries” means the Burmah Shell Refineries Limited, a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, as it existed immediately before it became a Government company;

7 of 1913.

(c) “Corporation” means the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, a Government company, as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956;

1 of 1956.

(d) “officers and employees of the Corporation” includes,—

(i) the officers and employees who were in the service of the Burmah Shell Refineries and who continued to be in the service of the said company after it became a Government company; and

(ii) the officers and employees who were in the service of Burmah Shell and whose services were transferred to the Corporation by section 9 of the Burmah Shell (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1976;

2 of 1976.

(e) “public sector company” means any corporation established by or under any Central Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956.

1 of 1956.

3. *Power of Central Government to frame schemes to determine conditions of service of officers and employees.*—

(1) Where the Central Government is satisfied that for the purpose of making the conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Corporation comparable with the conditions of service of the officers and employees of other

public sector companies, it is necessary so to do, it may, notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or any other law or any agreement, settlement, award or other instrument for the time being in force, and notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority, frame one or more schemes, for the purpose of determination of the conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Corporation. 14 of 1947.

(2) While framing any scheme under sub-section (1), it shall be competent for the Central Government to provide for the continuance, after the commencement of any such scheme, of such of the emoluments or other benefits as were payable to, or entitled to be received by, the officers and employees of the Corporation referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) or clause (d) of section 2 immediately before the Burmah Shell Refineries became a Government Company, or as the case may be immediately before the appointed day under the Burmah Shell (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1976. 2 of 1976.

(3) The Central Government may make a scheme to amend or vary any scheme made under sub-section (1).

(4) The power to make any scheme under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall include, —

(a) the power to give retrospective effect to any such scheme or any provision thereof; and

(b) the power to amend, by way of addition, variation or repeal, any existing provisions determining the conditions of service of the officers and employees of the Corporation in force immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance.

(5) Every scheme made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the scheme, or both Houses agree that the scheme should not be made, the scheme shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that scheme.

R. VENKATARAMAN,
President.

C. RAMAN MENON,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Notification

7-25-88/LA

The Goa Appropriation Act, 1988 (Goa Act No. 16 of 1988) which has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa on 26-7-1988 and assented to by the Governor of Goa on 28-7-1988, is hereby published for the general information of the public.

P. V. Kadnekar, Under Secretary (Drafting).
Panaji, 28th July, 1988.

THE GOA APPROPRIATION ACT, 1988

(Act No. 16 of 1988) [28-7-1988]

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of State of Goa for the services and purposes of the financial year 1988-89.

BE it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa in the Thirty-ninth Year of the Republic of India, as follows: —

1. Short title. — This Act may be called the Goa Appropriation Act, 1988.

2. Issue of Rs. 3,43,19,76,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Goa, for the financial year 1988 - 89. — From and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Goa there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 5 of the Schedule, amounting in

the aggregate to the sum of three hundred forty three crores, nineteen lakhs and seventy six thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will arise for payment during the financial year 1988-89 in respect of the services and purposes specified in column 2 of the Schedule.

3. **Appropriation.**—The sums authorised to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Goa by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule in relation to the said financial year.

THE SCHEDULE

(See sections 2 & 3)

No. of Demand	Services and purposes	Sums not exceeding		
		Voted by Assembly	Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Goa	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1.	State Legislature and Elections —			
	Revenue	54,23,000	2,47,000	56,70,000
2.	Miscellaneous General Services —			
	Revenue	4,24,96,000	48,38,000	4,73,34,000
3.	Administration of Justice —			
	Revenue	75,29,000	—	75,29,000
4.	Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration —			
	Revenue	1,11,94,000	—	1,11,94,000
5.	State Excise, Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties —			
	Revenue	95,50,000	—	95,50,000
6.	Taxes on Vehicles —			
	Revenue	20,30,000	—	20,30,000
—	Interest Payments —			
	Revenue	—	33,74,15,000	33,74,15,000
7.	Police —			
	Revenue	6,76,50,000	—	6,76,50,000
8.	Jails —			
	Revenue	35,35,000	—	35,35,000
9.	Stationery and Printing —			
	Revenue	80,29,000	—	80,29,000
10.	Other General and Economic Services —			
	Revenue	1,69,27,000	—	1,69,27,000
11.	Pension —			
	Revenue	4,25,00,000	—	4,25,00,000
12.	Public Works, Housing and Urban Development —			
	Revenue	12,48,00,000	1,00,000	12,49,00,000
	Capital (including Loans) ...	4,56,00,000	—	4,56,00,000
	Total	17,04,00,000	1,00,000	17,05,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
13.	Roads and Bridges —			
	Revenue	6,60,00,000	—	6,60,00,000
	Capital	9,25,00,000	—	9,25,00,000
	Total	15,85,00,000	—	15,85,00,000
14.	Education, Sports, Art and Culture—			
	Revenue	41,75,26,000	—	41,75,26,000
	Capital (including Loans) ...	4,42,03,000	—	4,42,03,000
	Total	46,17,29,000	—	46,17,29,000
15.	Medical, Family Welfare and Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply —			
	Revenue	25,98,18,000	—	25,98,18,000
	Capital	14,12,50,000	—	14,12,50,000
	Total	40,10,68,000	—	40,10,68,000
16.	Information and Publicity —			
	Revenue	68,00,000	—	68,00,000
17.	Labour and Employment —			
	Revenue	2,19,30,000	—	2,19,30,000
18.	Social Security and Welfare, Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Food —			
	Revenue	2,60,59,000	—	2,60,59,000
	Capital (including Loans) ...	18,02,15,000	—	18,02,15,000
	Total	20,62,74,000	—	20,62,74,000
19.	Cooperation —			
	Revenue	4,26,82,000	—	4,26,82,000
	Capital (including Loans) ...	65,51,000	—	65,51,000
	Total	4,92,33,000	—	4,92,33,000
20.	Agriculture and Allied Services —			
	Revenue	12,40,64,000	—	12,40,64,000
	Capital (including Loans) ...	9,66,07,000	—	9,66,07,000
	Total	22,06,71,000	—	22,06,71,000
21.	Irrigation and Power Projects —			
	Revenue	43,41,90,000	—	43,41,90,000
	Capital	23,19,00,000	—	23,19,00,000
		66,60,90,000	—	66,60,90,000
22.	Industries —			
	Revenue	3,93,76,000	—	3,93,76,000
	Capital (including Loans) ...	3,37,01,000	—	3,37,01,000
	Total	7,30,77,000	—	7,30,77,000
23.	Road and Water Transport Services (including Ports) —			
	Revenue	2,91,36,000	—	2,91,36,000
	Capital	2,61,44,000	—	2,61,44,000
	Total	5,52,80,000	—	5,52,80,000

1	2	3	4	5
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
24. Tourism —				
Revenue		77,00,000	—	77,00,000
Capital (including Loans) ...		1,45,00,000	—	1,45,00,000
Total		2,22,00,000	—	2,22,00,000
— Public Debt —				
Capital (Public Debt)		—	34,01,96,000	34,01,96,000
25. Loans and Advances by the State Governments —				
Capital (Loans and Advances) ...		1,90,65,000	—	1,90,65,000
GRAND TOTAL		2,74,91,80,000	68,27,96,000	3,43,19,76,000
Revenue		1,81,69,44,000	34,26,00,000	2,15,95,44,000
Capital (including Public Debt and Loans)		93,22,36,000	34,01,96,000	1,27,24,32,000

Secretariat,
Panaji, Goa
29th July, 1988.

(M. RAGHUCHANDER)
Secretary to the Government of Goa
(Law Department)